THE

# NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1792. [N° 1593.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

## Philip Robinson

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*GOODS,*

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Redwood, Copperas and Allum, by the Cwt.
Rice, by the Tierce,
Window-Glass, by the Box,
A few Barrels of Ship-Bread,
Powder, by the Quarter Cask.

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PURCHASE BARLEY and FLAX-SEED. They have a Vessel now loading with Barley, and will either take it on Freight, or pay the highest Cash Price.

PHILADELPHIA and SWEDES assorted IRON for Sale.

## *The* COLLECTION, N° XVI.

PREJUDICE properly denotes a judgment formed, whether in favour or in dislike of a person or thing, before we have either seen or examined the evidence. All minds which have such prepossessions, are chargeable with this deformity. It is expected of man, endowed with reason and the power of intelligence, that he should make his choices and refusals by some standard. He should calculate the real or relative value of what he admires, before he proceeds to make an estimation. He should be confident of the justness of his standard; which standard must be the nature and truth of things, seen by the eye of reason as they are; and not as represented by the *imagination*, which is too wild for so important a trust. That faculty should be closely watched, lest she become extravagant in her paintings. All her fair copyings of truth and nature, presuppose a rational and diligent investigation.

Man, as social, has his civil and political associations of ideas put into different arrangements; nor is it uncommon with him to fall under the enslaving power of prejudice. Man, if *religious*, without any disguise, is quite free from prejudice; he proceeds to no choice, but by the light of reason and evidence, persuaded by the voice of universal nature, that there is a GOD; he will reverence and love him as the *infinite good*, who supplies and supports all worlds! and because he is the supreme Governor of all, his WILL is considered as what must equally concern all whom he governs; an idea that acknowledges the impartial goodness of his government.

Whatever religious profession that is, which combats this idea, infers prejudice; because it is impossible there should be any partiality in the divine goodness. *Monopolies* of the favour of heaven, in any one mode of profession, prove, that the idea is fantastical! no rational inquiry has yet been made, no just premises yet discovered, on which the conclusion can be drawn.—When examined, the *arrogance* had its first rise on education principles, and on the plan of bigotry; else from an implicit faith, and an undue veneration of the *priest*; and whenever some vice of the mind is covered by this fanciful opinion, there the prejudice effectually shuts out all rays of light, and remains immoveable. No kind of prejudice is so unyielding, as that which flatters the vanity of man in his being favour of the divine favour, considered by him as an *exclusive* privilege; for when once the mind can solace itself in GOD, as having a *respect of persons*, it will be able to fix antipathies in the *bigot*, not only towards the less privileged of mankind, during their *living* intercourses; but the aversion pursues them, even after the curtain is closed on all their sublunary attachments. Z.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

"I HAVE seen enough (says Mr. Paine) of War, to wish sincerely it had no longer footing in the World." Who is there, Friend or Enemy of this Gentleman's Politics, otherwise applied, but must, as Men, agree with him in this; for who can read and not be shocked at such Language as the following, which makes up the glorious Substance of military Intelligence—"Our Success has been of the most *gratifying* Kind—the Enemy on every Side *fell*—the Field was every where *covered with slain*—the *virtuous* Ardour of our Troops—the *Gallantry* of our Officers!"—Oh, Humanity, amid such crimson Triumph; where is thy Blush!

SLAVE-TRADE.

Extract of a letter from on board his Majesty's ship Medusa, Commodore Englefield, dated Feb. 1792.

"On the afternoon of Saturday, the 24th of December, we made the coast of Africa, the Scorpion, who left England under the Commodore's command, in company.

"On the 6th of January, towards noon, being at the distance of about ten leagues from Cape Appolonia, a vessel was observed to windward, standing after us with a press of sail, and the signal of distress flying. We accordingly shortened sail; the vessel came up, and the Commodore understanding her distress was extreme, despatched a boat to examine her situation, and collect an account of what had happened.

"The officers returned to relate circumstances of misery, which will not easily be paralleled.

"She was a schooner, named the Star, belonging to the house of Calvert and Co. London. She had set out from Gaboon fifteen days before, on her voyage to Barbados, with a crew of four men, a boy, the master and a mate, and freighted with a hundred and two slaves. When she had advanced three days sailing beyond St Thomas's, an island on the Equator, the master, the mate, and two men were seized with a malady so powerful, that it not only rendered them incapable of assisting in the management of the vessel, but frequently insensible and delirious. The crew being, in effect, now diminished to two men and a boy, quite young, the slaves who were not ignorant of this, rose upon them; but being resolutely opposed, were reduced to their former bondage, one of them having been slain in the contest, and two dreadfully wounded. Although this rebellion was suppressed, the men were apprehensive that it might not be the only one to which they would be exposed, if the smallest opportunity occured for a similar attempt; the greater part of the voyage was still before them; and there was no apparent reason to expect the recovery of their master or associates. The consideration of this, brought them to the resolution of steering their course back to the coast of Guinea, of which that morning they had the first sight.

"At this time all the male slaves were loaded with double the quantity of irons by which they are usually secured, as a necessary precaution against the mutinous spirit they had displayed. The two men, however, being exhausted by the constant labour of navigating the vessel, and suspicious of the intentions of the slaves, had thought it dangerous to venture off the deck, and therefore, had not been once in the provision room, the entrance to which was contiguous to the apartment of the slaves. By this the poor slaves were the greatest sufferers, for the men had provisions on the deck sufficient for their own subsistence, but, not knowing how long their present situation might continue, were unwilling to spare much. Some indeed they did distribute, taking strict precautions for their own safety; but so scanty was the portion for the poor wretches, that it could barely prolong their existence. It afforded matter of surprise and wonder to the gentlemen sent at different times by the Commodore, that life could be retained in the form which most of them exhibited.—The men, withheld also by the same fatigue, and dread of danger, from suffering the slaves upon deck for the benefit of air, from venturing into their apartment to cleanse it, had abandoned them to a total neglect; so that nothing more horrid can be imagined, than the state in which they were found. Enclosed in a space just capable of containing them, shut up in all parts, excepting the holes of a small grating overhead, in the hottest region of the torrid zone, chained together, having passed many days with scarce any sustenance, breathing an air impregnated with a putrid stench, the cause of it augmenting daily, and as pernicious in one respect to their limbs as in the other to their lungs.—The condition of the crew was not much less deplorable. The master, the mate, and two men, victims to a destructive fever, lying about the cabin upon a bag, a mat, or the bare deck, without medicine, without proper nourishment, without advice, without attendance. The small remainder, worn with perpetual watching, anxiety and labour, and annoyed by the loathsome stench emitted from the slave room almost equally with the slaves.

"Such was the schooner's dreadful condition, that it was hazardous to afford her necessary relief. With a stench on board sufficient of itself to suffocate or infect those who approached, it was also apprehended that the fever was of the malignant kind. It thus became embarrassing and afflicting to know what to do. It appeared a cruelty to expose the healthy seamen of the Medusa to infection. The Captain of the Scorpion, who had first been made acquainted with her condition, thought the risk too great to have any communication with her. But suffering human nature called aloud for relief, and pleaded forcibly in the heart for assistance.

"The Commodore having, therefore, determined to alleviate her distress, despatched the boat on board her again with wine and medicines, and with three men to remain in her till she should be left in a place of safety and protection; and another boat the next morning with more wine, some bottles with English mineral water for the sick, and a breaker of common water. He seasoned the boats crews and officers with a large dose of bark, and ordered them to steep their trowsers and frocks in vinegar, and gunpowder was prepared with vinegar, and set on fire in a bucket lowered into the slave-room to purify the air, and lessen the intolerable stench. With these precautions, the seamen descended, and dragged up the miserable wretches, some dying, some dead. The Commodore on the same day, sent a further supply of water, vinegar, and wine. On the return of the boats to the Medusa, the same precautions were taken to prevent infection, every person employed in this unpleasant duty being drenched with bark, and washed with vinegar, which happily succeeded, so that not a man had any disagreeable symptom.

"With this assistance the Schooner was enabled to reach Anamaboe, where she anchored on the 9th of January at night, and was taken under the care of the factory's ship there; but we have to lament that it has not prevented the master, mate, and all the crew, excepting the boy and one man, from dying, together with a number of the slaves!"

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## VIENNA, Auguſt 4.

IT is ſaid, that a large corps of Turkiſh troops have entered Wallachia, whoſe intentions are ſaid to be hoſtile, as they have artillery with them. Theſe troops are under the command of three Pachas, rivals to the Rajah of Choczim, and they are to be joined by the Pacha of Cuba.

The regiment of Erco Huſſars, the regiment of Lewenchen, and ſeveral regiments of our infantry which are the neareſt, have received orders to be in readineſs to march that way.

A few days will, probably, determine how far our fears are juſt.

A little club of French Jacobins has been diſcovered at Banden, a town about four leagues from Vienna. A great number of the inhabitants of Vienna go thither, during the fine weather, to enjoy this charming ſpot. The club had already made ſome proſelytes, but three of their members preaching like true Apoſtles of the French propaganda, were denounced to the Police, which has put them under a ſure guard.

They begin alſo in Vienna to keep an attentive eye upon this ſeducing ſect, which has adherents among all claſſes of people. One of the miſſionaries lately harranguing the people who ſurrounded him on the ramparts, and ſuggeſting to his auditors, that the Ruſſian troops marched only to obſerve that the Auſtrians did not paſs their due bounds in the attack on France, a perſon ſeized him by the hand, ſaying, "Sir you will pleaſe to accompany me, and I declare more circumſtantially the object of your miſſion to one who ſhall interrogate you."

*Amſterdam, Aug.* 17. The deſertion of Auſtrian ſoldiers has taken place not only on the French frontiers, but likewiſe on thoſe of the Republic; for ſeveral days paſt above 50 men have arrived on the Dutch territory with arms and baggage. Theſe ſoldiers embark and repair to Dunkirk, or other French ports on the ſame coaſt.

The recent events in France have thrown all the men of diſcretion in the United Provinces into confuſion. At Amſterdam and Rotterdam it is much feared that ſeveral private fortunes are totally ſacrificed; and that France will gradually find herſelf more and more unable to fulfil her pecuniary engagement with foreigners. As yet, however, the funds have not ſuffered.

M. de Maulde, Miniſter of France, having wiſhed to depart on the 16th of *Auguſt*, for his ordinary, with the grand penſioner, was induced to ſhut up his doors, on its being ſignified that he was no longer recognized as a Miniſter, ſince the ſuſpenſion of the King of France. It is thought that the ſame conduct will be followed by all the other powers, and that that kingdom will thus have no Miniſter acknowledged on any ſide. It is further ſaid, that the ſhip-builders in Holland have prepared in haſte all the veſſels of war. It is a queſtion whether a fleet ſhall put to ſea; and as the Engliſh Miniſter is frequently ſeen in conference with the State Members of the Republic, it is concluded that Great-Britain will likewiſe take a part in the attack of France for the eſtabliſhment of the Throne.

As to the armies of Pruſſia and Auſtria, their Generals become very uneaſy on the ſubject of deſertion. They fear that a great part of the ſoldiers will join the French, when the action ſhall be about to commence. It is certain, that if the armies of Pruſſia and Auſtria ſhall experience great deſertions, it will not be poſſible for the Sovereigns to form others.

## NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

PERMANENT SITTING.—*Monday, Auguſt* 13.

At an early hour in the morning M. ANACHARSIS CLOOTZ accompanied by ſeveral Pruſſians, his countrymen, came to the bar; he thus addreſſed the Legiſlative *Body*:

"There would be no ſlaves, if mankind underſtood your decrees. The throne of a Monarch is nothing more in the eyes of him who has peruſed the ſeventeen articles of the Rights of Man, than a mountebank's ſtage. A Crown Bearer *(un Porte Couronne.)* A crowned Executive Power is an unmeaning power.

"We are Pruſſians; we offer to levy a Pruſſian Legion. We have at our head a Colonel, who has long been the favourite of victory; the great Frederick acknowledged his merit; and prized it! Frederick's ſucceſſor, not equally juſt, nor equally diſcerning, has neglected him.

"The indifference of Frederick William is not the ſole cauſe of our attachment to France. Our hereditary averſion for the Houſe of Auſtria, our hatred for oppreſſion, and our love for French law, leads us to your preſence. Gentlemen, miſtake not the diſpoſitions of all the Pruſſians.

"Berlin and Paris agree better than moſt people are aware of. It is impoſſible that the league between Pruſſia and Auſtria can be of long duration; a league entered into for the impious end of eſtabliſhing Machiavelism and Popery on the banks of the Seine!

"The King of Pruſſia, more gallant than his Great Predeceſſor, may continue to ruin himſelf for two women, Antoinetta of Auſtria, and Catherine of Ruſſia.—The Pruſſians, however, will ſtrike but feebly; for the Imperialiſts they hate—for the Emigrants they deſpiſe."

The Preſident aſſured the Petitioners, that the Aſſembly accepted their offer with gratitude, and would lay the object of it before the proper committee, with injunctions to bring up the report without loſs of time. They were admitted within the bar.

A member eagerly converted the offer into a motion; he wiſhed the new corps to be called, "*The Legion of Univerſal Fraternity.*"

M. Peyſſard thought "*the Vandal Legion*"—would be the moſt proper name.—Decreed.

The Mayor of Paris wrote to the Preſident that ſeveral houſes, national property, were ſold in the courſe of laſt week for double what they had been eſtimated.

A citizen far from being bleſſed with affluence, laid down a gold ſnuff box he had found in the apartment of a Swiſs officer, as he was endeavouring to extinguiſh the fire in the pavilions in the Palace-yard. He begged the Aſſembly would be pleaſed to order him a muſket in lieu of it.

The Aſſembly applauded, and acceded to his requeſt.

The commiſſaries of the commons of Paris gave in the ſtate of the capital—peace, as they ſaid, was perfectly reſtored—all the ariſtocratic preſſes had been deſtroyed—the ſtaff officers of the Gens d'Armes were in cuſtody—the aſſaſſins who threatened the Mayor's life was in irons—a court martial to judge the Swiſs was aſſembled. The Aſſembly beſtowed much applauſe on the conduct of the commons.

*Tueſday, Auguſt* 14.

A Member read a paſſage from a letter he had received from Breſt:—"The 10th of Auguſt the citizens of Breſt tranſported 72 prieſts who had not taken the oaths.—The ſhip the people of Breſt chote for their conveyance had been formerly a Guineaman; and the good people ordered the Captain to make the firſt Spaniſh port."—*(The Aſſembly applauded).*

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## LONDON, Auguſt 23.

It is mentioned in an article from Warſaw, that the Poliſh troops have refuſed to ſubmit to the Ruſſians; and that on hearing this intelligence, the King went to the houſe of M. Bulkahow, to inculcate his wiſh that the Ruſſians might contrive to avoid them; when M. de Bulkahow is ſaid to have anſwered in the following terms:—'The ſoldiers of my Sovereign are not to be diverted from their determined courſe, and death will be the conſequence to every one who ſhall dare to oppoſe them.'

The Regent of Sweden is on the point of convoking the States General of that kingdom, to decide on the three following queſtions: What reply is to made to Ruſſia, in conſequence of the requiſition of 15,000 men, conformably to the treaty of alliance? In what way ſhall the debts of the late King be paid? and what ſentence ſhall be paſſed on the ſtate priſoners.

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"Soldier-Citizens,

"It is not to be diſſembled that the conſtitution, which you have ſworn to maintain, is no more. The Muſſulmen, and a troop of factious inſurgents, have beſieged the palace of the Thuilleries. The National Guards and the Swiſs Guards have made a vigorous reſiſtance, but wanting ammunition, they were obliged to ſurrender.

"M. d'Affry, his aide de-camp, and his whole family, have been maſſacred.

"The King, the Queen, and the royal family, took refuge in the National Aſſembly; the inſurgents followed them, and forced them to decree the ſuſpenſion of the King, which was done to ſave his life.

"Citizens, you have no longer repreſentatives—the National Aſſembly is in ſlavery; your armies are without commanders.

"Petbion reigns; the ſavage Danton and his ſatellites are maſters; therefore ſoldiers, chooſe whether you will re-eſtabliſh the heir to the crown on the throne, or you will have Petbion for King."

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The Memorial of the undeſigned Citizens of the ſtate of Maryland,

*Reſpectfully ſheweth*,

That although Maryland abounds, in a particular manner, with mines of iron ore, and there are eight furnaces and nine forges, for refining it, within the ſtate; yet the very great demand from other quarters, ariſing from the increaſed manufacture of that article, a growing population and extended country, have produced a conſumption, to which the preſent ſupply is in no way adequate, and greatly exhanced the price;—

It is therefore, with all deference, ſubmitted to the legiſlature of the United States, to take off the duty on bar and rod iron, imported from foreign parts; particularly, when it may be conſidered the moſt important material, for the moſt neceſſary and univerſal manufacture of this country, and ſo obviouſly injurious to the farmer and planter.

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We are informed that the Cornplanter, New Arrow, and 6 of the Chiefs and Warriors of the Seneca nation, have ſet out for the Miami towns, to council with the hoſtile Indians, and to exert their influence to bring about a peace between them and the United States.

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It was alſo reported that the Duke of Brunſwick had commenced his march for Paris—and ſtrong ſuſpicions were entertained againſt M. la Fayette, reſpecting his capture.

OCTOBER 10.

The intelligence which was inſerted in our paper of Monday, reſpecting the capture of the Marquis de la Fayette by ſome Auſtrian peaſants, altho' it is conveyed in the moſt diffident language, ſeems to leave room for an idea that that gallant patriotic ſoldier, had premeditated the tranſaction. To credit this, however, would be to ſuſpect the Marquis of an ungentleman-like action, of which he is incapable. The only juſt ſurmiſe that ought to be entertained of the buſineſs is, that he and the ſmall party who were arreſted with him had really intended an eſcape from France. They had ſtood firm to the conſtitution until they beheld it infringed by the ſuſpenſion of the executive head. Their commiſſions of conſequence were out of force, as having been ſigned by the King.

They had little proſpect of ſaving their own lives by remaining in France, and therefore reſolved to quit a country, which it ſeemed impoſſible to them could be ſaved from impending deſolation. But in the execution of their deſign, they were accidentally arreſted and lodged in the cattle at Antwerp. This is the whole of the matter, nor can any other colouring be put over it, unleſs by mad judging or malicious politicians. La Fayette has been deceived by both parties. He wiſhed to ſupport the King conſtitutionally, but the King and his private friends have deceived La Fayette by their intrigues; and thus he has been cruelly handled on all ſides. May the hand of Providence ſecure his life and fame from every danger.

Laſt Tueſday an aſſociation of Baptiſt Churches convened at the Baptiſt meeting houſe; the introductory ſermon was preached by the Rev. D. Rogers, after which the Rev. Mr. Iſaac Skillam was choſen moderator, and the Rev. Mr. Burgiſs Alliſon, clerk. The ſeſſion cloſed on Friday evening.

Yeſterday afternoon THOMAS JEFFERSON, Eſq; Secretary of State, arrived in town from his ſeat in Virginia.

A gentleman juſt arrived from Spain, informs us, that the King of Spain goes on briſkly arming, and is trying experiments of the kingdom.

By a return made to his Excellency the Governor, the [illegible] from this city, during the three [illegible] months, 70,293 barrels of flour, and 2,331 barrels of [illegible].

[illegible] a gentleman in Cape Francois [illegible] September 18.

[illegible] command of General

## VIENNA, Auguſt 4.

IT is ſaid, that a large corps of Turkiſh troops have entered Wallachia, whoſe intentions are ſaid to be hoſtile, as they have artillery with them. Theſe troops are under the command of three Pachas, rivals to the Rajah of Choczim, and they are to be joined by the Pacha of Cuba.

The regiment of Barco Huſſars, the regiment of Lewencher, and ſeveral regiments of our infantry which are the neareſt, have received orders to be in readineſs to march that way.

A few days will, probably, determine how far our fears are juſt.

A little club of French Jacobins has been diſcovered at Banden, a town about four leagues from Vienna. A great number of the inhabitants of Vienna go thither, during the fine weather, to enjoy this charming ſpot. The club had already made ſome proſelytes, but three of their members preaching like true Apoſtles of the French propaganda, were denounced to the Police, which has put them under a ſure guard.

They begin alſo in Vienna to keep an attentive eye upon this ſeducing ſect, which has adherents among all claſſes of people. One of the miſſionaries lately harranguing the people who ſurrounded him on the ramparts, and ſuggeſting to his auditors, that the Ruſſian troops marched only to obſerve that the Auſtrians did not paſs their due bounds in the attack on France, a perſon ſeized him by the hand, ſaying, "Sir you will pleaſe to accompany me, and declare more circumſtantially the object of your miſſion to one who ſhall interrogate you."

*Amſterdam, Aug.* 17. The deſertion of Auſtrian ſoldiers has taken place not only on the French frontiers, but likewiſe on thoſe of the Republic; for ſeveral days paſt above 50 men have arrived on the Dutch territory with arms and baggage. Theſe ſoldiers embark and repair to Dunkirk, or other French ports on the ſame coaſt.

The recent events in France have thrown all the men of diſcretion in the United Provinces into confuſion. At Amſterdam and Rotterdam it is much feared that ſeveral private fortunes are totally ſacrificed; and that France will gradually find herſelf more and more unable to fulfil her pecuniary engagement with foreigners. As yet, however, the funds have not ſuffered.

M. de Maulde, Miniſter of France, having wiſhed to depart on the 16th of Auguſt, for his ordinary, with the grand penſioner, was induced to ſhut up his doors, on its being ſignified that he was no longer recognized as a Miniſter, ſince the ſuſpenſion of the King of France. It is thought that the ſame conduct will be followed by all the other powers, and that that kingdom will thus have no Miniſter acknowledged on any ſide. It is further ſaid, that the ſhip-builders in Holland have prepared in haſte all the veſſels of war. It is a queſtion whether a fleet ſhall put to ſea; and as the Engliſh Miniſter is frequently ſeen in conference with the State Members of the Republic, it is concluded that Great-Britain will likewiſe take a part in the attack of France for the eſtabliſhment of the Throne.

As to the armies of Pruſſia and Auſtria, their Generals become very uneaſy on the ſubject of deſertion. They fear that a great part of the ſoldiers will join the French, when the action ſhall be about to commence. It is certain, that if the armies of Pruſſia and Auſtria ſhall experience great deſertions, it will not be poſſible for the Sovereigns to form others.

## NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

PERMANENT SITTING—*Monday, Auguſt* 13.

At an early hour in the morning M. ANARCHARSIS CLOOTZ, accompanied by ſeveral Pruſſians, his countrymen, came to the bar; he thus addreſſed the Legiſlative Body:

"There would be no ſlaves, if mankind underſtood your decrees. The throne of a Monarch is nothing more in the eyes of him who has peruſed the ſeventeen articles of the Rights of Man, than a mountebank's ſtage. A Crown Bearer *(un Porte Couronne.)* A crowned Executive Power is an unhinging power.

"We are Pruſſians; we offer to levy a Pruſſian Legion. We have at our head a Colonel, who has long been the favourite of victory; the great Frederick acknowledged his merit; and prized it! Frederick's ſucceſſor, not equally juſt, nor equally diſcerning, has neglected him.

"The indifference of Frederick William is not the ſole cauſe of our attachment to France. Our hereditary averſion for the Houſe of Auſtria, our hatred for oppreſſion, and our love for French laws, leads us to your preſence. Gentlemen, miſtake not the diſpoſitions of all true Pruſſians.

"Berlin and Paris agree better than moſt people are aware of. It is impoſſible that the league between Pruſſia and Auſtria can be of long duration; a league entered into for the impious end of eſtabliſhing Machiviliſm and Popery on the banks of the Seine!

"The King of Pruſſia, more gallant than his Great Predeceſſor, may continue to ruin himſelf for two women, Antonetta of Auſtria, and Catherine of Ruſſia.—The Pruſſians, however, will ſtrike but feebly; for the Imperialiſts they hate—for the Emigrants they deſpiſe."

The Preſident aſſured the Petitioners, that the Aſſembly accepted their offer with gratitude, and would lay the object of it before the proper commiteee, with injunctions to bring up the report without loſs of time. They were admitted within the bar.

A member eagerly converted the offer into a motion; he wiſhed the new corps to be called, "*The Legion of Univerſal Fraternity.*"

M. Poyralvaut thought "*the Vandal Legion*"—would be the moſt proper name.—Decreed.

The Mayor of Paris wrote to the Preſident that ſeveral houſes, national property, were ſold in the courſe of laſt week for double what they had been eſtimated.

A citizen far from being bleſſed with affluence, laid down a gold ſnuff box he had found in the apartment of a Swiſs officer, as he was endeavouring to extinguiſh the fire in the pavilions in the Palace-yard. He begged the Aſſembly would be pleaſed to order him a muſket in lieu of it.

The Aſſembly applauded, and acceded to his requeſt.

The commiſſaries of the commons of Paris gave in the ſtate of the capital—peace, as they ſaid, was perfectly reſtored—all the ariſtocratic preſſes had been deſtroyed—the ſtaff officers of the Gens d'Armes were in cuſtody—the aſſaſſins who threatened the Mayor's life was in irons—a court-martial to judge the Swiſs was aſſembled. The Aſſembly beſtowed much applauſe on the conduct of the commons.

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"At laſt the forces under the command of General

Delparbes, arrived yesterday. They consist of 6400 men of whom 400 are national guards. The new civil commission arrives with them. The General appears ready to dispense with ceremony and etiquette, and is anxious only for the safety of the remains of the unfortunate colony.

"The civil commissioners are busy in preparing proclamations, previous to exerting the strong arm of power.

"It was full time that this succour should arrive; the unhappy province of Clays is nearly ruined, and by the machinations of an infernal cabal, the slaves of the parish of Gros Morne were driven to follow the example of the rebels in the northern parts.

"The timely and courageous exertions of the inhabitants of Borgne, aided by colour citizens, have dispersed some bands and destroyed 3 or 400 insurgents besides capturing one hundred, five of whom have been executed; the remainder are kept for examination, to endeavour at discovering the movers of the insurrection."

---

ELIZABETH-TOWN, Sept. 26.

A severe frost, which happened on Thursday night last, has, we learn, totally destroyed all the tobacco that was out. The loss sustained by this incident is very considerable in this part of the country; and will be severely felt by the poorer individuals, whose labour and expectations for a whole season have been blasted and disappointed in one night.

---

NEW-YORK, October 17.

We are authorized to assure the public, that the following is the purport of the information received from Governor Blount.

On the 11th of September last, he states, that the Cherokees of the five lower Towns on the Tenessee, headed by John Watts, had declared War against the United States, and that the Warriors, according to various information amounting from 3 to 600 including about 100 Banditti Creeks had set out upon some expedition against the frontiers, probably against the Cumberland settlements.

That in consequence of this alarming intelligence, he had ordered one regiment of the militia of Washington district into actual service, and that he had also despatched an express to Miro district, on Cumberland river, with orders to brigadier-general Robertson, to put his brigade into the best possible state of defence.

That the Cherokees had never complained to him of a single infraction of the treaty of Holstein, nor did he know one committed by any citizen of the United States.

But on the 15th of September, he writes that he had received letters from Esquaka, otherwise the Bloody Fellow and the Glass, dated on the 10th Sept. at the Look-out mountain town, informing that they, with the assistance of John Watts and other head men, had prevailed with the party that were collected for war, to disperse and go peaceably to their hunting. That upon receiving this agreeable information, he had been induced to discharge the Regiment of Knox, and to despatch an express to general Robertson, of Miro district, with orders to discharge such of his Brigade, as might be in service under the orders of the 11th instant.

We hear from Newark, that on Friday last, Nicholas Low, Esq; was chosen Governor of the National Manufacturing Society; and that John Bayard, Esq; was chosen Deputy-Governor of the said society.

Extract of a letter from London.

"Having seen in some of the American Papers a report stating, that Colonel Fanning, the Governor of St. John's and the Chief Judge and Attorney Gen. of the Island, had at the complaint of some of the inhabitants been dismissed by the King from his service.

"I have now the singular satisfaction of acquainting you, that after a very full investigation of the matter, the Lords of the Privy Council have been pleased to report to his Majesty that the whole of the charges were totally unsupported by proof, and entirely groundless."

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BOSTON, October 20.

*FROM MARTINICO.*

We learn, that three French men of war with transports, lately arrived near that island, with 3000 troops on board:—But that the Islanders, dreading a repetition of the mischiefs which had been committed by the National troops who had before arrived among them, determined to oppose their landing. In consequence, on the signal being given, that the fleet was in sight, the citizens assembled in arms, disarmed a body of National troops that were in garrison, unmanned a frigate that lay in the harbour, and sent word to the Admiral, that he could not be permitted to land the troops. The Admiral, notwithstanding, came into the port, and attempted to land some of the troops, was fired upon, and obliged to put to sea. He has since, we learn, sailed for St. Domingo.—The above is the report of the day.

---

NEWPORT, October 22.

The PRESIDENT of the United States, his LADY, and Family, arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday the 8th Instant, from Mount Vernon.

We have the pleasure of informing the Public, that the LIGHT-HOUSE on Cape Henry is nearly finished, and that a Light will in a short Time be placed in it.

Near Eleven Millions of Livres have been coined in France, from the useless Church Bells in that Kingdom.

A Letter from Paris, of August 11, says, "Several Printing-Houses in Paris, where the Newspapers used to be printed, which were unfavourable to the new System, have been set on fire and destroyed, as a practical Inforcement of the Rights of Man, and the Liberty of the Press. The Office of the *Gazette Universelle* is among those set on fire; and about 25 more were burning this Morning."

MARRIED]—Last Evening, by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. WILLIAM EASTON, to Miss ELIZA OLDFIELD, Daughter of Capt. John Oldfield.

DIED]—At New Brunswick (Nova Scotia) WALTER CHALONER, Esq; formerly of this Town.

—At East Greenwich, Mrs. MERIAM POTTER, Widow of Mr. Robert Potter, late of North Kingstown.

—At New York, Capt. DAVID GREENE, of East-Greenwich, Son of Mr. Rufus Greene.

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*For the* MERCURY.

WHAT engaging stories about the Philosopher and Lady! I wonder whether the author of *the Collection* made them himself, or found them in some *stale* publication? How grand was the moral, that *Time* is the best comforter!

Some people have imagined, that a rational creature, should ever have the same sentiments, in reference to the same objects, and that it denoted a capricious and whimsical temper, for the feelings to alter, before the cause which excited them was changed. They would not, therefore, recommend *time* as the consolation of the afflicted; but a serious reflexion on the justice of Heaven, and a sense of its mercy and grace.

I do not profess an acquaintance with anecdotes; but I sometimes indulge myself in reveries; and now I fancy I see a person, whose hands are stained with blood—he has been guilty of murdering his child, and is filled with horror at the crime. Mark his agitated breast—his rolling eye! But the author of *the Collection* comes up, and says to him, "Take comfort, for *time* will cure you. Bear this agony a few months, and you shall be relieved: you shall be thoughtless and cheerful."

The prescription of this *Moralist* is equally applicable to all other cases of affliction. A, b, c.

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Mr. BARBER,

AS a General-Treasurer for this State, is to be chosen by the next General Assembly, we beg leave to mention, in your Paper, Mr. BENJAMIN GARDINER as a Candidate for that Office; his Character, and Abilities highly recommend him to public Esteem—as several Candidates will probably offer, we hope the General Assembly in Respect to the public Good, will prefer the most deserving, and as such, we flatter ourselves, Mr. GARDINER will be honoured by the Choice.

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CUSTOM-HOUSE,
*District of Newport, Oct. 22.*

ENTERED,

| | | *from* |
|---|---|---|
| Sloop Two brothers, | Brown, | Norfolk |
| —— | Peggy, Bois, | New York |
| —— | Active, Calvert, | New York |
| —— | Nancy, Aiken, | Charleston |
| —— | Lydia, Gardner, | Nantucket |
| —— | Dolphin, White, | Rochester |
| —— | Constitution, Wolcott, | Providence |
| —— | Leopard, Fanning, | Ditto |
| —— | Hancock, Field, | Ditto |
| —— | Mayflower, Weft, | New Bedford |

CLEARED,

| | | *for* |
|---|---|---|
| Sloop Friendship, | Peterson, | New York |
| —— | Joanna, Throgbridge, | Ditto |
| —— | Mayflower, Weft, | New Bedford |
| —— | Polly, Fulton, | Virginia |
| —— | Prilon, Perkins, | Philadelphia |
| —— | George, Hankel, | Charleston |
| —— | Federal, Neal, | Surinam |
| —— | Ceres, Cheel, | Baltimore |
| —— | Lydia, Cranston, | Washington |
| —— | Peggy, Bois, | New-York |

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# POST-OFFICE.

LIST of LETTERS in the POST-OFFICE.
*Tower Hill, October 18 1792.*

ROBERT BROWN, South Kingstown; Christopher Barker 2d. Westerly; Reynolds Barber, Hopkinton; Silvia Barley, North Kingstown; Jonathan Card, South Kingstown; Thomas Clagget, Ditto; John [illegible], South Kingstown; Asahil B. Champlin, Westerly; Joshua Clarke, Hopkinton; Mary Forest, North Kingstown; John Gardiner, S. Kingstown; Jacob Gardner, Rhode-Island; Samuel Hall, George Hazard, North Kingstown; Betsy Hitchcock, Hopkinton; D. Davis, Lee, Westerly; George Lane, Charlestown; Sally Lewis, Hopkinton; Nathan Maxson, Hopkinton; Gideon Noyes; William Potter, jun. Elder R. Potter, William Peckham, S. Kingstown, Benjamin Pendleton, jun. Samuel Pendleton, William Pendleton, Lydia Potter, Westerly; Samuel Powers; Reuben Rodman, S. Kingstown; Benjamin Remington, Jonathan; John Rogers, Kingstown; Jerry Rose; George Hannah Wells, 2; Samuel Stanton Shaw, Hopkinton; Robert Tew, South Kingstown; [illegible] Westerly, North Kingstown; Job Weeks, Exeter; Perry Wells, 2, Ely Wells, Clarke Wells, Lewis Wells, Hopkinton.

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A FRESH SUPPLY OF
*ENGLISH* and *INDIA*
# GOODS,

Imported in the last Ships; suitable for all Seasons, but more especially the ensuing

WINTER,

And to be had at the lowest Rate, at the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, of

# Thomas Green *and* Son,

Who wish to present their grateful Thanks for past Favours, and hope to secure their good Customers, not less to their Satisfaction for Time to come.

*Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.*

---

# GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel,
Middle TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

*Newport, October 22, 1792.*

---

*A cheap STORE*
*Of choice* GOODS, *suitable for the approaching Season, just opened by*

# Caleb Green,

In a new Building belonging to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq; two or three Doors Northward of the Church-Lane.

☞ Those who may please to favour him with their Custom, shall be served with Attention and Despatch, and the smallest Favours most gratefully acknowledged.

*Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.*

---

*TO BE SOLD,*

# *By* J. Richardson,

BIBLES of all Sizes; Testaments; Primers; Psalms and Hymns; Paine's Rights of Man, Common Sense, &c. Barlow's Advice to the privileged Orders in the several States of Europe; with a Variety of Books and Stationary.

Also, a very good Assortment of Iron Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Cart, Waggon and Chaise Boxes.

Good Snuff by the Quantity or Retail.

Best Mustard by the Pound or Bottle.

Fine Salt Petre.

---

# Constant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Petersburg clean Hemp,
Russia Duck,
Ticklenburg,
Oznaburg,
Russia Sheeting,
Dowlas,
Coarse Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass,
A Variety of Glass Ware,
Heart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bonea Tea, by the Chest &c. &c.

Likewise, MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogshead.

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WE the Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Worshipful Town Council of South-Kingstown, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of ROWSE J. HELME, Esq; late deceased, represented insolvent, having twice notified the Claimants to said Estate to meet us with their Vouchers, with but little Notice taken of said Notifications—Do now once more, *for the last Time*, give to said Claimants Notice, that we will attend at the House of Robert Potter, Esq; in said South Kingstown, on the second Monday in November next; and that no Notice will be taken of any Demand where the Claimant does not appear with his Evidence to prove it.

B. PERRY,
RICHARD BROWN.

*South Kingstown, October 5, 1792.*

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ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of RICHARD BROWN, Esq; late High Sheriff of this County of Washington, deceased, are desired to bring them in to the Subscribers, Executors; and those who are any Ways indebted to the Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment.

BERIAH WAIT,
RICHARD BROWN, } Executors.

North Kingstown, 31st August, 1792.

Sparbes, arrived yesterday. They consist of 6400 men whom 400 are national guards. The new civil commission arrives with them. The General appears ready to dispense with ceremony and etiquette, and is anxious only for the safety of the remains of the unfortunate colony.

"The civil commissioners are busy in preparing proclamations, previous to exerting the strong arm of power.

"It was full time that this succour should arrive; the unhappy province of Clays is nearly ruined, and by the manœuvres of an infernal cabal, the slaves of the parish of Gros Morne were driven to follow the example of the rebels in the northern parts.

"The timely and courageous exertions of the inhabitants of Borgne, aided by colour citizens, have dispersed some bands and destroyed 3 or 400 insurgents besides capturing one hundred, fifty of whom have been executed; the remainder are kept for examination, to endeavour at discovering the movers of the insurrection."

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Mr. BARBER,

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CUSTOM-HOUSE,
*District of Newport, Oct. 22.*

ENTERED, *from*

| | |
|---|---|
| Sloop Two brothers, Brown, | Norfolk |
| —— Peggy, Bliss, | New York |
| —— Aurora, Cahoone, | New-York |
| —— Nancy, Allen, | Charleston |
| —— Lydia, Gardner, | Nantucket |
| —— Delight, White, | Rochester |
| —— Clementina, Westcott, | Providence |
| —— Leopard, Farnum, | Ditto |
| —— Hancock, Field, | Ditto |
| —— Mayflower, West, | New-Bedford |

CLEARED, *for*

| | |
|---|---|
| Sloop Friendship, Peterson, | New-York |
| —— Joanna, Trowbridge, | Ditto |
| —— Mayflower, West, | New-Bedford |
| —— Polly, Easton, | Virginia |
| —— Prilon, Borden, | Philadelphia |
| —— George, Harkell, | Charleston |
| —— Federal, Earl, | Surinam |
| —— Ceres, Child, | Baltimore |
| —— Lydia, Cranston, | Washington |
| —— Peggy, Bliss, | New-York |

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# POST-OFFICE.

LIST of LETTERS in the POST OFFICE.
*Tower Hill, October 18, 1792.*

ROBERT BROWN, South Kingstown; Christopher Babcock, 2d. Westerly; Reynolds Barber, Hopkinton; Smith Bailey, North Kingstown; Jonathan Card, South Kingstown; Thomas Claggett, Ditto; John Champlin, 2, South-Kingstown; Adam B. Champlin, Westerly; Joshua Clarke, Hopkinton; Mary Fones, North-Kingstown; John Gardiner, S. Kingstown; John Gardiner, Rhode-Island; Samuel Hunt, George Haven, North Kingstown; Betsy Hitchcock, Hopkinton; Dr. Daniel Lee, Westerly; George Lane, Charlestown; Sally Lewis, Hopkinton; Nathan Maxson, Hopkinton; Gideon Northup; William Potter, sen. Elisha R Potter, William Peckham, S. Kingstown; Benjamin Pendleton, jun, Simeon Pendleton, William Penndleton, Lydia Potter, Westerly; Samuel Powers; Rowland Robinson, S. Kingstown, 2; Benjamin Remington, Jamestown; John Rodgers, Kingstown; Jerry Reed; George Stillman, Westerly, 2; Samuel Slocum, Samuel Sheffield, Hopkinton; Record Taber, South-Kingstown; Thomas Whaley, North-Kingstown; Job Wilcox, Exeter; Fanny Wells, 2, Betsy Wells, Clarke Wells, Lewis Wells, Hopkinton.

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A FRESH SUPPLY OF
*ENGLISH* and *INDIA*
# GOODS,

Imported in the last Ships; suitable for all Seasons; but more especially the ensuing
WINTER,
And to be had at the lowest Rate, at the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, of

# Thomas Green *and* Son,

Who wish to present their grateful Thanks for past Favours, and hope to secure their good Customers, no less to their Satisfaction for Time to come.
*Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.*

---

# GODFREY WENWOOD
HAS FOR SALE,
Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel,
Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.
*Newport, October 22, 1792.*

---

*A cheap STORE*
*Of choice* GOODS, *suitable for the approaching Season, just opened by*
# Caleb Green,

In a new Building belonging to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq; two or three Doors Northward of the Church-Lane.

☞ Those who may please to favour him with their Custom, shall be served with Attention and Despatch, and the smallest Favours most gratefully acknowledged.
*Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.*

---

*TO BE SOLD,*
# *By* J. Richardson,

BIBLES of all Sizes; Testaments; Psalters; Primers; Psalms and Hymns; Paine's Rights of Man, Common Sense, &c. Barlow's Advice to the privileged Orders in the several States of Europe; with a Variety of Books and Stationary.

Also, a very good Assortment of Iron Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Cart, Waggon and Chaise Boxes.

Good Snuff by the Quantity or Retail.
Best Mustard by the Pound or Bottle.
Fine Salt Petre.

---

# Constant Taber
HAS FOR SALE,

| | |
|---|---|
| BEST Petersburg clean Hemp, | 6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass, |
| Russia Duck, | A Variety of Glass Ware, |
| Ticklenburg, | Heart and Club German Steel, |
| Oznaburg, | Sheet Iron, |
| Russia Sheeting, | Card Wire, |
| Dowlas, | Hamburgh Lines, |
| Coarse Linens, | Bohea Tea, by the Chest |
| Cambricks, | &c. &c. |
| Lawns, | |
| Writing Paper, | |

Likewise, MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogshead.

---

WE the Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Worshipful Town Council of South-Kingstown, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of ROWSE J. HELME, Esq; late deceased, represented, insolvent, having twice notified the Claimants to said Estate to meet us with their Vouchers, with but little Notice taken of said Notifications—Do now once more, *for the last Time*, give to said Claimants Notice, that we will attend at the House of Robert Potter, Esq; in said South Kingstown, on the second Monday in November next; and that no Notice will be taken of any Demand where the Claimant shall not appear with his Evidence to prove it.

B. PERRY,
ROWLAND BROWN,
*South Kingstown, October 5, 1792.*

---

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of BERIAH BROWN, Esq; late High Sheriff of the County of Washington, deceased, are desired to bring them in to either of us, Executors; and those who are any Ways indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment.

BERIAH WAIT, } Executors.
BERIAH BROWN, }
North Kingstown, 31st August, 1792.

*From the* COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

# O D E,

FOR THE 23d OF OCTOBER*, 1792.

WHEN form'd by GOD's creating hand,
This beauteous fabric first appear'd;
Eternal WISDOM gave command!
All Nature with attention heard!

"Here OCEAN roll thy swelling tide,
"Here spread thy vast *Atlantick* main;
"From *European* eyes to hide
"That western World which bounds thy reign."

While OCEAN kept his sacred charge,
And fair COLUMBIA lay conceal'd,
Through Europe, *Discord* roam'd at large,
'Till *War* had crimson'd every field.

Black *Superstition*'s dismal night,
Extinguish'd REASON's golden ray;
And SCIENCE driven from the light,
Beneath monastick rubbish lay.

The CROWN and MITRE closely ly'd,
Trampled whole Nations to the dust;
Whilst FREEDOM, wandering far and wide,
With pure RELIGION, both were lost.

Then guided by the Almighty hand,
COLUMBUS spread his daring sail;
OCEAN receiv'd a new command,
And zephyrs breath'd a gentle gale.

The Western World appear'd to view,
Her friendly arms extended wide;
Then FREEDOM o'er the *Atlantick* flew,
With pure RELIGION by her side.

Tyrants with mortal hate pursu'd,
In vain their forces they employ;
In vain the Serpent pours his flood,
Those heaven-born exiles to destroy.

"No weapon form'd against my flock
"Shall prosper," saith the Almighty Lord;
"Their proudest threatnings thou shalt mock,
"For I will be thy shield and sword.

"Sweet PEACE and heav'nly TRUTH shall shine,
"On fair *Columbia*'s happy ground,
"There FREEDOM and RELIGION join,
"And spread their influence all around."

*CHORUS.*

Hail great *Columbia*! favour'd soil.
Thy fields with plenty crown thy toil;
Thy shore the seat of growing wealth,
Thy clime the source of balmy health.

From thee proceeds the virtuous plan,
To vindicate the "*Rights of Man*:
Thy fame shall spread from pole to pole,
While ever-lasting ages roll!

* *The anniversary of the third Century since the Discovery of this New-World, by* CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.


# Elizabeth Miller

Respectfully informs her Friends, and the Public in general, that she has lately received a fresh Assortment of Articles in the GROCERY Way, among which are—

MADEIRA, Sherry, Lisbon, Port, Malaga, Claret, and Teneriffe WINES,
Jamaica Spirits,
French Brandy,
Geneva,
W. I. & N. E. Rum,
Raisins in Casks and Jars,
Currants,
BEST TURKEY FIGS,
Smyrna Ditto,
Prunes,
Olives,
Anchovies,
Best Florence Oil in Flasks & Bottles,
Vinegar,
MUSCATELLA WINE, of a superior Quality,
Frontinac Ditto,
CAPERS in Bottles,
Ditto by the lb.—fresh,
BASKET SALT,
Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, and Cloves,
Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, of the first Quality,
Flour,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Ginger,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Coffee,
Starch,
Mustard,
Loaf Sugar, both single & double refined,
Powdered & Muscovado Ditto,
Long and short Pipes,
House Brushes,
White-Wash Ditto,
With a Variety of other Articles not enumerated.


State of Rhode-Island, &c.

*Providence, October 6, 1792.*

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, the Creditors of Benjamin Smith, of West Greenwich, Innholder, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly, to be holden at Providence, on the last Monday in October instant, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the insolvent Act should not be granted.

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.


# GEORGE C. HAZARD,

*Takes this Method to inform his Friends, and the Public in general,*

THAT he has removed from Newport to South-Kingstown, and now lives in the House formerly occupied by Mr. PELEG PECKHAM, where he has for Sale,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT *of*

# MEDICINES,

Of the first Quality, just imported from LONDON, which he will sell on the lowest Terms for Cash.

*Newport, Oct. 8, 1792.*


# TREASURY *of the United States,*

*September 17, 1792.*

WHEREAS pursuant to the fifth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act supplementary to the act making provision for the debt of the United States," passed the eighth day of May last, provision has been made for discharging the debts due to certain foreign officers, on account of pay and services during the late war, the interest whereof as expressed in the certificates granted to the said officers, by virtue of a resolution of the United States in Congress assembled, is payable at the house of Mr. Grand, Banker, at Paris.

This is therefore to give notice, that provision has been and is made for the payment of the *Principal* of the said debt at the treasury of the United States at any time after the fifteenth day of October next, upon demand of the parties respectively to whom the said certificates were granted or their respective lawful representatives or attornies duly constituted and authorised, and the production of the certificates in each case granted; and also for the payment of the interest which shall be due upon the said certificates to the thirty-first day of December next inclusively at Paris, in conformity to the tenor of the said certificates.

Should there be any, who prefer receiving their whole dues, interest as well as principal at the treasury aforesaid, it shall be in their option so to do; but in this case all such who are not within the United States at the date hereof, must make known their election to the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of France, or to the person whom he shall appoint for that purpose, and must obtain from the said Minister Plenipotentiary, or from the person appointed by him, a certificate of his having made and communicated his election so to do.

In consequence of the foregoing provision, interest, after the said last day of December next, will cease upon all such of the said debts, for the payment whereof, application shall not have been made pursuant to the tenor hereof, prior to the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

SAMUEL MEREDITH,
Treasurer of the United States.

☞ The Printers throughout the United States are requested to insert the foregoing notification in their respective papers.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August 6, 1792.*

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the Sums to which they are entitled for Six Months of their annual Pension, from the 4th Day of March, 1792, and which will become due on the 5th Day of September, 1792, will be paid on the said Day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under the usual Regulations, viz.

Every Application for Payment must be accompanied by the following Vouchers:

1st. The Certificate given by the State, specifying that the Person possessing the same is in fact an Invalid, and ascertaining the Sum to which, as such, he is annually entitled.

2d. An Affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

*A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the County of in the State of and made Oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original Certificate in his Possession was given, of which the following is a Copy, (the Certificate given by the State to be recited.) That he served (Regiment Corps or Vessel) at the Time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and County of and has resided there for the last Years, previous to which he resided in*

In case an Invalid should apply for Payment by an Attorney, the said Attorney, besides the Certificate and Oath before recited, must produce a special Letter of Attorney agreeably to the following Form:

*I, A. B of County of State of do hereby constitute and appoint C D. of my lawful Attorney, to receive in my Behalf of my Pension for Six Months, as an Invalid of the United States, from the fourth Day of March, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety two, and ending the fifth Day of September, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety two.*

Signed and sealed
in the Presence of } *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of Executors and Administrators must be accompanied with legal Evidence of their respective Offices, and also of the Time the Invalids died, whose Pension they may claim.

*By Command of the President of the United States,*
H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*


# For SALE,

THAT most elegant and valuable Estate, particularly for a mercantile Man, lying in the Town of Newport, next South of Mr. W. GYLES's, now occupied and improved by the Subscriber, situate in the Centre of Business—consisting of a Wharf, in good Repair (which carries as great a Draught of Water, as any Wharf South of the Long-Wharf) and is in Front about One Hundred and Twenty Feet on Thames-street, a handsome new Dwelling House, divers Stores and other Buildings thereon, and the Docks on each Side of the Wharf, independent of, and not liable to, the Claims of the adjoining Proprietors, which is the Case of many of the Wharf-Estates in this Town.

Likewise a beautiful House-Lot, directly opposite to said Wharf, about One Hundred and Twenty Feet on Thames-street, and nearly as much on Lewis-street, which will admit of a large House, and as many Out-Buildings as can be wished for. The Situation of this Estate, for the Man in extensive Business, cannot be equalled in the Town of Newport.

For Terms apply to HENRY SHERBURNE, who alone can treat with a Purchaser—and engages to furnish a Title to said Estate, which cannot be controverted.

*Newport, September—1792.*


# General Post-Office.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept. 10, 1792.*

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the fifteenth day of November next, inclusively, for carrying the mails of the United States on the following post-roads, from the first day of January next, until the first day of June, 1794.

1. From *Boston* to *Providence*: The mail to leave Boston every Monday and Thursday, by six o'clock in the morning, and arrive the same days at Providence, by five in the afternoon:—Returning, to leave Providence every Wednesday and Saturday, by six o'clock in the morning, and arrive the same days at Boston, by five in the afternoon.

☞ The persons offering proposals for this contract, are desired also to state the terms on which they will carry the mail between Boston and Providence three times a week—and every day in the week, (Sunday excepted) in case a stage-waggon should run so often between those two places.

2. From *Providence*, by *Norwich*, to *Hartford*: The mail to leave Providence every Tuesday and Friday, by six o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Norwich the same days, and at Hartford on Wednesday and Saturday, by five in the afternoon:—Returning, to leave Hartford every Monday and Thursday, at seven in the morning, arrive at Norwich the same days, and at Providence on Tuesday and Friday, by five in the afternoon.

☞ Persons offering proposals for this contract, are also desired to state the terms on which they will carry the mail between Providence and Hartford three times a week, if a stage-waggon should run so often between those two places.

3. From *New-London* to *Newport*, thence by *Bristol* and *Warren* to *Providence*, thence by *Greenwich* to *Newport*, and from *Newport* to *New-London*. The mail to leave New-London every Tuesday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Newport the next day by six in the evening; leave Newport every Friday at eight o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Providence the same day by six in the evening:—Leave Providence on Saturday, at eight o'clock in the morning, and, passing through Greenwich, arrive at Newport the same day, by six in the evening:—Leave Newport the next Monday at eight in the morning, and arrive at New-London the next day, by ten in the forenoon.

NOTE. 1. If, during the continuance of the contracts here proposed, any other times of arrival and departure of the mails should become necessary, to preserve a proper connection with other mails, the contractors are to conform to any arrangement which for that purpose shall be made by the Postmaster-General; such arrangement not lessening the number of hours above allowed for carrying the mails respectively, without their consent.

2. A convenient time, not exceeding half an hour for opening and closing a mail, is to be allowed at each Post-Office at which the time of its arrival and departure is not herein specified.

3. For every half-hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor to forfeit one dollar; and for the non-performance of a trip, double the sum which the value of one trip shall bear to the value of the whole number of trips to be performed.

4. The mails may be carried on any of the post-roads herein described, either in stage-waggons or on horses, but when the state of the roads prevents travelling in waggons with the necessary expedition, the mails are to be carried on horses. Every mail-stage must have in it a box, in which the mail is to be invariably carried, under lock and key.

5. News-Papers, as well as letters, are to be sent in the mails; and if any contractor would wish to be authorized to carry news-papers, other than those conveyed in the mail (agreeably to the 22d section of the Post-Office law) he must, in his proposals, state the respective sums for which he will carry the mails *with* and *without* the emoluments which may arise from such separate carriage of news-papers.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Postmaster-General.*

*From the* COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

## O D E,

FOR THE 23d OF OCTOBER*, 1792.

WHEN form'd by GOD's creating hand,
This beauteous fabric first appear'd;
Eternal WISDOM gave command!
All Nature with attention heard!

"Here OCEAN roll thy swelling tide,
"Here spread thy vast *Atlantick* main;
"From *European* eyes to hide
"That western World which bounds thy reign."

While OCEAN kept his sacred charge,
And fair COLUMBIA lay conceal'd,
Through Europe, *Discord* roam'd at large,
'Till *War* had crimson'd every field.

Black *Superstition*'s dismal night,
Extinguish'd REASON's golden ray;
And SCIENCE driven from the light,
Beneath monastick rubbish lay.

The CROWN and MITRE closely ally'd,
Trampled whole Nations to the dust;
Whilst FREEDOM, wandering far and wide,
With pure RELIGION, both were lost.

Then guided by the Almighty hand,
COLUMBUS spread his daring sail;
OCEAN receiv'd a new command,
And zephyrs breath'd a gentle gale.

The Western World appear'd to view,
Her friendly arms extended wide;
Then FREEDOM o'er the *Atlantick* flew,
With pure RELIGION by her side.

Tyrants with mortal hate pursu'd,
In vain their forces they employ;
In vain the Serpent pours his flood,
Those heaven-born exiles to destroy.

"No weapon form'd against my flock
"Shall prosper," saith the Almighty Lord;
"Their proudest threatnings thou shalt mock,
"For I will be thy shield and sword.

"Sweet PEACE and heav'nly TRUTH shall shine,
"On fair *Columbia*'s happy ground,
"There FREEDOM and RELIGION join,
"And spread their influence all around."

CHORUS.

Hail great *Columbia*! favour'd soil.
Thy fields with plenty crown thy toil;
Thy shore the seat of growing wealth,
Thy clime the source of balmy health.

From thee proceeds the virtuous plan,
To vindicate the "*Rights of Man*:
Thy fame shall spread from pole to pole,
Whilst everlasting ages roll!

* *The Anniversary of the third Century since the Discovery of this New-World, by* CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.


# Elizabeth Miller

Respectfully informs her Friends, and the Public in general, that she has lately received a fresh Assortment of Articles in the GROCERY Way, among which are—

MADEIRA,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Port,
Malaga,
Claret, and
Teneriffe
} WINES,

Jamaica Spirits,
French Brandy,
Geneva,
W. I. & N. E. Rum,
Raisins in Casks and Jars,
Currants,
BEST TURKEY FIGS,
Smyrna Ditto,
Prunes,
Olives,
Anchovies,
Best Florence Oil in Flasks & Bottles,
Vinegar,
MUSCATELLA WINE, of a superior Quality,
Frontinac Ditto,

CAPERS in Bottles,
Ditto by the lb.—fresh,
BASKET SALT,
Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, and Cloves,
Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, of the first Quality,
Flour,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Ginger,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Coffee,
Starch,
Mustard,
Loaf Sugar, both single & double refined,
Powdered & Muscovado Ditto,
Long and short Pipes,
House Brushes,
White-Wash Ditto,

With a Variety of other Articles not enumerated.


State of Rhode-Island, &c.

*Providence, October 6 1792.*

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, the Creditors of Benjamin Smith, of West Greenwich, Innholder, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly, to be holden at Providence, on the last Monday in October instant, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the insolvent Act should not be granted.

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.


# GEORGE C. HAZARD

*Takes this Method to inform his Friends, and the Public in general,*

THAT he has removed from Newport to South-Kingstown, and now lives in the House formerly occupied by Mr. PELEG PECKHAM, where he has for Sale,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT *of*

# MEDICINES,

Of the first Quality, just imported from LONDON, which he will sell on the lowest Terms for Cash.

*Newport, Oct. 8, 1792.*


## TREASURY *of the United States,*

*September 17, 1792.*

WHEREAS pursuant to the fifth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act supplementary to the act making provision for the debt of the United States," passed the eighth day of May last, provision has been made for discharging the debts due to certain foreign officers, on account of pay and services during the late war, the interest whereof as expressed in the certificates granted to the said officers, by virtue of a resolution of the United States in Congress assembled, is payable at the house of Mr. Grand, Banker, at Paris.

This is therefore to give notice, that provision has been and is made for the payment of the *Principal* of the said debt at the treasury of the United States at any time after the fifteenth day of October next, upon demand of the parties respectively to whom the said certificates were granted or their respective lawful representatives or attornies duly constituted and authorised, and the production of the certificates in each case granted; and also for the payment of the interest which shall be due upon the said certificates to the thirty-first day of December next inclusively at Paris, in conformity to the tenor of the said certificates.

Should there be any, who prefer receiving their whole dues, interest as well as principal at the treasury aforesaid, it shall be in their option so to do; but in this case all such who are not within the United States at the date hereof, must make known their election to the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of France, or to the person whom he shall appoint for that purpose, and must obtain from the said Minister Plenipotentiary, or from the person appointed by him, a certificate of his having made and communicated his election so to do.

In consequence of the foregoing provision, interest, after the said last day of December next, will cease upon all such of the said debts, for the payment whereof, application shall not have been made pursuant to the tenor hereof, prior to the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

SAMUEL MEREDITH,
Treasurer of the United States.

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Signed and sealed
in the Presence of
} *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me,

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*By Command of the President of the United States,*
H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*


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☞ The persons offering proposals for this contract, are desired also to state the terms on which they will carry the mail between Boston and Providence three times a week—and every day in the week, (Sunday excepted) in case a stage-waggon should run so often between those two places.

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NOTE. 1. If, during the continuance of the contracts here proposed, any other times of arrival and departure of the mails should become necessary, to preserve a proper connection with other mails, the contractors are to conform to any arrangement which for that purpose shall be made by the Postmaster-General; such arrangement not lessening the number of hours above allowed for carrying the mails respectively, without their consent.

2. A convenient time, not exceeding half an hour for opening and closing a mail, is to be allowed at each Post-Office at which the time of its arrival and departure is not herein specified.

3. For every half-hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor to forfeit one dollar; and for the non-performance of a trip, double the sum which the value of one trip shall bear to the value of the whole number of trips to be performed.

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5. News-Papers, as well as letters, are to be sent in the mails; and if any contractor would wish to be authorized to carry news-papers, other than those conveyed in the mail (agreeably to the 22d section of the Post-Office law) he must, in his proposals, state the respective sums for which he will carry the mails *with* and *without* the emoluments which may arise from such separate carriage of news-papers.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Postmaster-General.*